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SCHOOL NOTES

The fifth Summer Session of the School opened July 8th and closed August 2d. The enrolment of forty-eight included (besides those from Pennsylvania) supervisors of drawing from Wisconsin, North Carolina, Virginia, Maine, District of Columbia and New York; ten students preparing themselves for drafting positions with the government; and one young man who made an especial study of color theory to direct men camouflaging the ships of the Emergency Fleet.

Poster design and rendering was especially emphasized to enable the drawing teachers to obtain this coming year more effective patriotic posters. Interesting and successful experiments were made in tied and dyed work.

The session closed with an exhibit of the work done.

Fourteen will be awarded the Summer School Certificate.

The lectures on Patriotic Training Work for Teachers given in co-operation with the National Security League, had an average attendance of 56. The principals and teachers enrolled had in their charge last year over 21,000 pupils. This course has beyond doubt enlightened them as to the causes and issues of the war, and inspired them to spread a proper propaganda through the children to the homes. Mr. Dougherty Reese, a well-known lecturer, delivered two supplementary talks on Russia and Italy, and their relation to peace adjustments.

An important feature of the Summer Session is the attendance of teachers who received their appointment to positions while pupils of the regular daily course of study here, and had never been able to complete their records for the diploma. Several, by the credits obtained in the Summer Class, in the few seasons it has been operating, have completed the requirements and received the diploma.

There is of course some uncertainty as to the exact conditions for the coming regular School session. Changes all through the country have interfered with the enrolment of students coming from a distance. The great demand for all kinds of skilled drafting, wood, and metal working, has absorbed practically all the students qualified, and they are serving as heads of mechanical drawing rooms, pattern shops, casting and other processes, and many are working in the ranks of ships, locomotive and other mechanical operations. The Camouflage Corps, both here and abroad, have naturally received many of our graduates, and the Medical Museum, and other war record-keeping divisions of the army and navy, have engaged our illustrators and modelers.

Mr. Henry C. Pitz, the instructor in nature study, and the decorative interpretations of this subject in practical illustration, has been drafted and gone into the service, which has absorbed so many of our younger men. Mrs. Isabelle Wildermuth Bailey may resume her former charge of at least a portion of these subjects, which will enable the School to maintain the same standard of observation and expression.

The Students' Committee has organized for the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. Robert Paul Marenzana, the chairman of this body in its very successful drive for the Third Liberty Loan, goes into the navy service the

date set for the opening of the School, but will conduct the work the previous week and it is expected his inauguration of the activities will give the impetus to carry it far forward.

It was natural that through the Summer, much poster work, particularly of a patriotic character, should be done, both in prize competitions and as regular employment. Frederick C. Knight has carried off the most honors in the Normal Class, and has also filled an important position during vacation. His "Good Health" prize poster for the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign in Pennsylvania, attracted much attention. In this competition all the prizes went to pupils of the School—Miss Mildred Buckley winning the first; Mr. Knight the second; Miss Helen Connor the third.

The most important single work service upon which the School has yet entered is the part it will take in the conducting of the School of Occupational Therapy which opens October 2d. The suggestions from Washington are to make the Philadelphia course more comprehensive than any other given in the United States, as the scale of which operation has been planned here, is larger than elsewhere, and the government desires that at least one of the established schools shall include the work necessary for all the types of war-affected men. As the conditions range from partial to almost total physical disability from mere stupor to actual mental overthrow, the list of necessary elements is large. By the co-operation of all the educational institutions and the hospitals, adequate resources are assured and it gives Philadelphia this first opportunity to unite such organizations in mutual aid, and "curing by occupations" will become a more essential feature of the civil hospitals, as its effect upon war patients is noted.

It is interesting and instructive to recall that the number of students already trained in the School have been handicapped by various defective physical conditions, but attained success in their own lines of work. There are instances here of students deprived of the use of one or both legs, either by amputation or paralysis, one arm, one eye, various fingers, deformed backs, and of course deafness. In no instance has any one of these defects prevented perfectly normal training, and execution of the subjects of design and craft work taught here as professions.

Since the last report, the School has received the following gifts:

From Mrs. W. W. Gibbs—Fourteen volumes of miscellaneous subjects, illustrated.

From Mrs. Albert B. Weimer—One full year's set of copies of *The Mentor* (magazine).

From Miss Bachman—A coin cabinet in oak.

From Mrs. James Mifflin—Italian hair and neck ornaments.

Miss Margaret Baugh having left as a memorial to Doctor Edwin Barber, former Curator of the Museum, the sum of \$50,000, "to be used to revive, carry on and develop" the kind of pottery formerly made in Pennsylvania, which so interested both Doctor Barber and Miss Baugh, it is hoped that the School may now be able to advance its work begun along those lines more than thirty-five years ago, and which within the last few years has made many strides forward. At various times the effort has been directed to the slip and sgraffito decorative pottery, but not sustained, owing, both to the lack of funds and to

the necessity of giving up the workers at the end of their diploma course. The establishment of foreign scholarships in 1914 enabled the Director to select pupils of special subjects, and take them abroad for advanced study, and among those who benefited by this opportunity, was Leon W. Corson, a Pennsylvania student, directly interested in this ware, and particularly well acquainted with its former production in his own neighborhood. His study of the examples existing in Holland and Italy, was most satisfactory, and he returned to America to carry on the production and reproduction of this type. He was prevented by the failure of his health, and his death soon afterward cut short what promised to be a brilliant career. The School possesses good examples of his work, both completed and in process, and many renderings in color which he made from early historical examples, which he studied in the Italian museums and at the Cantagalli studios in Florence.

The collection of native pieces of this pottery at the Museum in Memorial Hall is undoubtedly the best in the world, and offers all the inspiration which can be locally obtained. Such scattered examples of this ware produced in other countries as may be found in various places in America, will serve their part in the revival and establishment of this pottery, but the real quickening power is in the design which the simple process and composition inspired for the over-lay of the two-colored clays, the ease of execution and the natural features in the manipulation of the medium, all tend to suggest various plays of thought and fancy, not offered by the more subtle and difficult forms of pottery making.

The early Pennsylvania settlers were practical folk, and the aim of their potters was to supply the actual needs of an unimaginative people, but those who undertake "to revive, carry on and develop" this ware now have a much greater altitude and a richer field of purpose and result.



CATALOGUES OF THE J. PIERPONT MORGAN COLLECTIONS

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has generously added to the Catalogues of his Father's collection of Chinese Porcelains and of Watches, which that great collector presented to the Museum Library several years ago, no less than seven more of these famous Catalogues, making seventeen splendid volumes in all, containing the records of nine departments of the Morgan collection.

The new volumes comprise the Catalogue of the Collection of Paintings at Princes Gate and Dover House, London, in three large folios, profusely illustrated, some of the plates being in color. The introduction is by Humphrey Ward.

There are four volumes of the Catalogue of a Collection of Drawings by the Old Masters formed by C. Fairfax Murray and purchased in its entirety by Mr. Morgan.

Four handsome volumes of the Catalogue of the famous Morgan Collection of Miniatures by C. G. Williamson contain a very complete history of this art, illustrated by numerous examples of the work of its most distinguished professors.